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MOLOTOV BELITTLED Frequent Anglo-U.S. Differences

THE LOAN

Washington, May 28.
Mr. Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Commerce, urging the approval of the proposed \$337,500,000 loan to Britain told the House of Representatives Banking Committee that "failure to approve the loan would reduce our exports below pre-war level with far-reaching consequences for our economy."—Reuter.

CHINESE SOLDIER ARRESTED

An awkward situation, calling for the greatest amount of tact from all concerned, arose at Yau-mat Police Station last night when a man brought in on suspicion of being implicated in an armed robbery turned out to be a member of the Chinese military.

The local Chinese military authorities endeavoured to obtain custody of the man, but as far as could be established at the time of going to press, he was still being held by the Police.

The trouble began with an armed robbery in Shanghai Street last night by two armed men. Within a few minutes, an armed man had been arrested by the Police and taken off to Yau-mat Police Station.

Police officials were extremely reluctant last night as to what happened next, but apparently the arrival of Chinese military officials attracted a crowd, which grew to quite large proportions when several lorry-loads of Communists arrived.

When the latter left shortly afterwards, the crowd dispersed. Police officials approached by the "China Mail" said that "the matter has been amicably settled." It is understood that the man is still being detained, though this could not be confirmed.

Request That Britain Dropped

London, May 28.
Britain made and dropped a request to Egypt, for the lease of bases as a condition to withdrawal of British troops from Egypt before the formal opening of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations, it was learned last night.

A British official said that the Cairo talks would be resumed in a few days with a better chance of success. He refused to say whether Britain would make concessions toward Egyptian insistence on a speedy evacuation of British troops, and the existence of a state of war as the only condition for their return to Egypt.

When the Cairo talks halted, the main points at issue were firstly that Britain wanted to take about five years to complete the evacuation, whereas Egypt wanted the withdrawal to be complete within 12 to 18 months.

Secondly, Britain wanted the right to send troops back into Egypt when there was a "threat of war" while the Egyptians wanted to restrict that right to an actual state of war.—Associated Press.

Britain Not To Follow U.S. Plan

Berlin, May 28.
A British Military Government official today said that there would be no halting of the dismantlement of plant for reparations, as was announced yesterday for the United States zone.

The order, the official said, would have no practical effect. Very obviously, this is a matter for consideration by the Military Government, the official added.

Only one plant, according to the official, is to be dismantled in the British zone.

Not Bad Omen For Paris Talks

Washington, May 28.
American officials here belittle Foreign Minister Molotov's contention that an Anglo-American bloc waged "an offensive against the Soviet Union" at the Paris Conference.

Secretary of State Byrnes maintained silence on the subject, but other authorities declared privately that the United States delegation never acted on the previous agreement with Britain as Molotov contended.

Orange Juice U.N. Favourite

NEW YORK, MAY 28.
BARTENDERS AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEAD-QUARTERS LAUGHED AT CHARGES BY A BOSTON EDUCATOR THAT DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS WERE GUILTY OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

One bartender said business was so bad in the delegates' bar that concessionaires considered closing it as a losing proposition.

The charge was made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, who said "no wonder so many International Conferences turn out to be lost weekends."

A bartender said the diplomats generally drank orange juice or nothing and added: "I was working there one day when we took in 70 cents and another day the total was 10 cents, but on the best day business was \$30 and more than half was for orange juice."—Associated Press.

U.N.O. Challenge On Franco

New York, May 28.
The United Nations Security Council sub-committee on Spain is today weighing the challenging suggestion from the Spanish Republics that they and unspecified Allies might seek to overthrow the Franco regime by force unless the United Nations takes action against the Spanish dictator as a threat to world peace.

Premier Dr. Jose Giral of the exiled Spanish Republic leaders indicated that Republicans inside and outside of Spain are ready to fight with ample support, in the event that the United Nations refuses to intervene.

After the second public hearing of Giral's evidence and the receipt of voluminous documents from his regime, the sub-committee decided to hold two private meetings on Tuesday.

Giral expressed certainty that the "United Nations can make the Franco regime disappear by applying certain articles of charter, especially economic sanctions."

In the matter of atomic research, Giral said Uranium deposits exist in Spain but added "I have no precise information on the manufacture of atomic bombs or the utilization of this material."

The sub-committee, newly headed by Australian Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt, is speeding the schedule in an effort to meet the May 31 deadline date for the report by which the Security Council hopes to determine whether, as charged by Poland, Franco is a threat to world peace.

The Security Council remained in recess today, but was expected to meet late this week to hear the latest official word from Iran as to whether or not Soviet influence lingers in Azerbaijan Province and to receive official corroboration of reports that all Russian Army troops have been evacuated from Iran.—Associated Press.

dismantling and packing plant are now being taken apart. Three of them are for the Russians. Work will continue on these but since the dismantling of the plant is a long process, the Russians are expected to receive them in the near future.

They said that in fact the Conference records show frequent differences between the Americans and the British on important issues. There is no doubt in government and diplomatic circles that Molotov's charges represents the official Kremlin answer to Byrnes' radio report for the week on the Paris Conference.

Officials who are experienced in dealing with Russia, however, said they did not believe that Molotov's statement necessarily constitutes a bad omen for the resumption of the minister's meeting in Paris on June 15. They said that Molotov only reaffirmed the Russian position on several major issues in the "usual blunt Soviet manner and noted that it would be unusual for any of the four ministers to talk of concessions, or compromises this far in advance."

In fact, the State Department appeared to be more concerned with the developments in Poland and Rumania than with Molotov's statement. The Department confirmed that the "United States, acting with Britain, had sent a note to Rumania yesterday protesting the failure of the Soviet-sponsored Groza movement to hold national elections as provided in the Big Three Moscow agreement last December."

Department officials also awaited details of the new trade agreement between Russia and Poland. The \$50,000,000 American surplus property credit for Poland has been suspended on the grounds that Poland's Government has not given the United States sufficient details about trade treaties with other countries.—Associated Press.

"MOLOTOV IS RIGHT"
London, May 28.
"The Times" said today that Molotov is right in opposing the suggestion that the whole peace-making problem should be referred to the United Nations Assembly and suggested that the uncompromising attitudes, among the Big Three might end in unbreakable deadlock.

It said editorially that the United Nations Assembly is "clearly not designed for the arduous and delicate work of peace-making." The paper also said, referring to United States Secretary of State James Byrnes' criticism of a Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe and Russian Foreign Minister Molotov's recent denouncing the Anglo-American bloc, that "it would appear that on all sides, the events are showing with a force which might likely become irresistible, unless it is quickly stayed, toward a consummation which all sides deprecate."

It added, however, it did not suggest a final deadlock has already been reached. Other British papers challenged Molotov's statements but welcomed his outspokenness.—Associated Press.

"Newfoundland" Aground

H.M. CRUISER NEWFOUNDLAND, RANGING IN THE YANGTSE, ON MONDAY EVENING, WHILE TAKING ADMIRAL LORD FRASER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET, FROM WOOSUNG TO NANKING.

Admiral Lord Fraser is making a farewell visit to Nanking and had transferred his flag to H.M.S. Newfoundland at Woosung after voyaging from Hong Kong in the destroyer Lagoon.

At 5.40 p.m. on Monday evening the cruiser left for Nanking. The ship is expected to arrive in Nanking on Tuesday.

SPIES?

London, May 28.
British representatives in Belgrade are maintaining touch with and watching the movements of British nationals who have been detained by the Yugoslav authorities and are also in consultation with the Yugoslav authorities. The names of the persons detained are not being divulged, but one is under the charge of espionage, another, with his wife, is accused of collaboration with the enemy, one organizing espionage, and there is some doubt as to the nationality of three others.—Reuter.

SIR BEN SMITH RESIGNS

LONDON, MAY 28.
SIR BEN SMITH HAS RESIGNED AS MINISTER OF FOOD.

Following the official announcement of his resignation, it was announced that Mr. John Strachey, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air, had been appointed Food Minister. Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas replaces Mr. John Strachey as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air.

Sir Ben Smith stated tonight that he had had a very exhausting time and was very tired. He wished to resign at Easter but the Prime Minister had asked him to stay until after the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, had visited Washington.

Sir Ben is the first Cabinet change in the Labour Government. Once a taxi-driver, he entered Parliament in 1923 and became Minister for Supply in 1943.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI SAVED A BRITISH CONVOY!

London, May 28.
Mussolini's personal intervention when a difference of opinion arose between the Axis naval and air staffs was instrumental in saving the most vital of our convoys to Malta and resulted in two Italian cruisers being torpedoed by British submarines.

This sidelight on the enemy's conduct of the war is given in the testimony of a German admiral who was acting as chief liaison officer with the Italian naval staff at the time.

Since their surrender, all German flag officers holding important posts have been instructed to write their appreciations of naval operations with which they were closely concerned. Most of these are valueless tirades against political interference, but some contain interesting facts about the sea war as seen by the enemy.

The Malta convoy in question was that of August, 1942, when the fate of the island hung in the balance. According to German testimony, a strong force of heavy and light cruisers was ordered to intercept the convoy as it entered the Sicilian Channel and the Allied heavy covering forces had to turn back to the westward.

AIR SUPPORT ARGUMENT

The cruisers had already sailed when controversy arose between the naval and air staffs. It had been clearly laid down, as a matter of principle, that surface ships should not attack without air support.

The naval staff demanded this support. The air staff replied that it was proposed to carry out concentrated air attacks on the convoy and its escorts and support for the cruisers could not be given without an undesirable weakening of the air attack.

EXPERT OPINION
A quarrel ensued between the staffs and Mussolini was called upon to settle the dispute. He decided in favour of the naval staff.

COMMUNISTS TAKE A BAD BEATING

Frankfurt, May 28.
The Conservative Christian Social Union Party has won control of most cities and villages in the United States occupation zone of Germany. The Communists took a bad beating.

Sunday's balloting in 38 large cities for council members resulted in an almost even split between rightist and leftist parties but the industrial workers gave the Christian Social Union Party a total heavier than was expected, adding to the power of the party gained in the recent rural elections wherein it scored an overwhelming victory.

The Party captured 484 council seats, emerging as the top political force of Southern Germany.

The mildly leftist Social Democratic Party won 421 seats. The Communists took only 47 of 1,035 seats at stake.

It was pointed out that the combined Communists and Social Democrats polled 46.2 per cent of the vote as compared with 39.6 for the Christian Social Union Party. Such a combination could swing control of the area for the leftists and American observers predicted a new drive for a merger of the two leftist parties.

The victory of the church-supported Christian Social Union Party, American observers said, does not indicate any rightist trend for all Germany.

The American zone is strongly agricultural, Catholic and conservative. The Liberal Democratic Party won 34 seats and all other parties 39 seats.

Voting figures indicated 83.2 per cent of the 2,022,000 registered voters went to the polls.—Associated Press.

BABIES DIE

New York, May 28.
The deaths of two more babies raised to nine the number of infants of American soldiers to die in the past week after becoming ill aboard the ship "Vance" crossing the Atlantic.—Associated Press.

Strikes In Canada Now

MONTREAL, MAY 28.
CANADA, IN COMPARISON WITH THE UNITED STATES RELATIVELY FREE OF STRIKES SINCE THE WAR'S END, IS NOW THREATENED BY A WAVE OF WALKOUTS WHICH THREATEN TO SPREAD EVEN FURTHER BEFORE INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS RESTORED.

Nearly 50,000 workers are now off their jobs. The bulk of these are 37,000 woodworkers in British Columbia who are holding up the production of lumber needed in housing and other reconstruction work and threatening the wood pulp supply for newsprint sold on the Pacific coast and some southwestern states.

The most spectacular strike was that called suddenly on Monday by the Canadian Seamen's Union, whose members are employed on ships plying the Great Lakes and the coasts. The Union asserts that 5,000 of its members are on strike, although its rival, the National Maritime Federation, whose men have since been recruited to man those ships whose crews are on strike, says that the C.S.U. has only 1,500 workers as members.

The Seamen's Union asserts that it has tied up more than 50 lake vessels with a total of more than 200 men to be idle. In denial of this, the Dominion Marine Association, representing the operators, say only 17 ships are strike-bound with 22 idle on the Great Lakes.

In Ottawa, labour leaders protested vigorously against the arrest yesterday of 45 seamen on charges of ship desertion in connection with the Great Lakes shipping strike. Thirty of these men were arrested from the picket lines at Thorold, Ontario, where they had walked off a passenger vessel. The remaining 15 were arrested at Montreal and Kingston.—Associated Press.

PRINCE FREDERIK IN BRITAIN

Harwich, May 28.
The Danish motor-ship "Kronprins Frederik" docked at Harwich today on her maiden voyage to England from Denmark, carrying 22 private passengers, including Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and the directors of the United Steamship Company Limited.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Cloudy with showers. Tomorrow: Light rain. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Friday: Partly cloudy. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Sunday: Partly cloudy.

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CASH SWEEPS

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the Stewards' Cup, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Stewards' Cup Sweep.

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Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.,
Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

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SOVIET COMPLAINT

M. Molotov's commentary on the relative failure of the Foreign Ministers' Conference confesses, not altogether discouragingly, how wide is the divergence of approach to the issues involved. The Soviet Foreign Minister complained that certain nations are endeavouring to impose their will on the rest. The complaint against the Soviet is that, hitherto, no progress has been possible unless it happens to be in the direction that the Soviet insists upon going. M. Molotov admitted that the Foreign Ministers broke up with almost nothing achieved except a decision to meet again on June 15. Although he pointed out that the word "almost" does indeed cover several positive achievements, Rumania is to recover the whole of pre-war Transylvania, probably the best solution of this vexed question, and, subject to minor adjustments, Italy gets back South Tyrol, an incomprehensible and unjustifiable confirmation of one of the worst provisions of the Last Peace Treaty. Italy also gets an overdue revision of the armistice terms of 1943.

All these agreements, however, are of wholly subsidiary importance, and all share the characteristic that their subject-matter scarcely, if at all, touches the interests of any of the four Powers. It is not possible, therefore, to draw much comfort from these crumbs of concord. On the basic issues like Germany, Austria, Trieste and the prospects of a general peace conference only the smallest advance was made, and unless the causes are removed which obstructed progress it is difficult to perceive why the next meeting of the Ministers should fare any better than the last two.

It can safely be said that progress will not be achieved unless M. Molotov reasons himself out of an attitude which results in his being in a monotonous minority of one vis-a-vis his other colleagues. How can there be advance when he refuses even to admit Austria to the agenda and laconically vetoes every procedure suggested by others for the examination of the German problem without proposing any of his own? Nor does he assist by complaining that he has no information about the British zone when in fact, unlike the area behind his own "Iron Curtain," it is free to inspection by all. More pertinent would be a complaint by Britain that, when at considerable sacrifice to herself she is trying to ward off starvation from her section of the West, not a modicum of information is forthcoming about Germany's Eastern granary occupied by Russia. Unless M. Molotov returns to Paris in June prepared to substitute co-operation for stone-walling it is to be feared that the same dismal story will be repeated for the third time. As that, there was a vague promise of better things. M. Molotov, while expressing the Soviet point of view emphatically, was a little more objective in his analysis of the needs of the moment than Moscow has accustomed us always to expect. There would seem, therefore, to be some possible ground for hoping that, if the Ministers' Deputies, put their time to good use, a more cooperative spirit may be forthcoming. Unless, however, some such change does take place, there is grave danger of the current mood of pessimism giving place to one of cynical disillusion.

SIDKY PASHA ASKS US TO HURRY

Cairo, May 23.
In the Egyptian Parliament yesterday the Prime Minister, Ismail Sidky Pasha, urged Britain to "hasten the evacuation as much as they can, without waiting for discussions" on revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Sidky Pasha added, "The best atmosphere could be found for the negotiations when British troops have evacuated Egypt, and Egyptians can once again feel that they are a free people." Negotiations were suspended for a short time as the British delegation wanted to obtain the British Government's view on certain points. Associated Press.

BY THE WAY By BEACHCOMBER

When Freda le Muffin, aged 43, of Whickstocke-villas, Niddesham, returned home last night she found a rhinoceros in her parlour. She at once rang up the Zoological Gardens and asked to speak to a curator.

Meanwhile crowds had gathered outside the house, thinking that fish was for sale. A Mrs. Maunper asked, "Have you a hake?" "No," replied Mrs. le Muffin, "it is a rhinoceros." At this rude remark the queue became angry, and made threatening remarks. "I'm getting a curator to take it away," shouted Mrs. le Muffin. "We were here before him," cried a voice from the far end of the queue. "Why should he get his fish before us?" Mrs. le Muffin protested that she was not a fishmonger. Whereupon a disguised Food Ministry man stepped forward and said, "Then you are not licensed to sell fish. You will be fined."

At The Ballet

"NASTURTIUM TIME"
This mannered exercise in academic mobility is choreographically satisfying, without stating any new art-concept. A series of triangular movements, intrinsically subconscious, is bound to clash with the three-dimensional exigencies of dance-patterns woven as it were, diametrically. The vertical theory of massed effects and planes of evolution corresponds here to no compromise with the essential integrity of the horizontal exploitation of colour, sound and movement. A pleasant, if stultifying evening.

Exercise V.

(The wheelbarrow way to strength)
TO DEVELOP THE BACK MUSCLES.

Get a friend to grip your legs as you lie prone on the floor. Raise yourself on your hands, and try to imagine that you are a wheelbarrow. To facilitate the illusion, get a third person to put dirt and stones and things in the hollow of your back. Then advance on your hands while the friend steers you by the legs. Every now and then more dirt and stones and things should be added to the load on your back. Sitting in a dirty, dilapidated first-class compartment the other day, confronted by a black-out notice on the wall, I wondered why some of the labour used to get ready the cocktail-bar and swimming-pool of the Golden Arrow train could not have been employed to clean up the ordinary trains—or, at any rate, to tear down the blackout notices.

British Workman, 1946

A bad attack of flu had kept me at home. Something of the same sort must have affected my electric cooker. I reported it and retired to bed armed with a hot brick and aspirin, and hoped it wouldn't be more than a month before Granfer or his lad came to see it.

To my amazement someone knocked at the front door. I crawled out of bed into my aged dressing-gown, tied dollys shawl, lent me by a solicitor's small daughter, round my head, and started to heave the bicycles that jammed the passage out of the way. (Only strangers ever knock at the front doors of our Government bungalows. Others know too well the obstacles that must be removed before they enter and go to the side door).

Before my fevered gaze stood a resplendent vision. Tall, broad-shouldered, immaculate, in carefully creased flannels, gleaming brown shoes, and beautifully tailored aspo-green sports jacket. Over his shoulder was slung a leather case which I imagined must contain a camera. He grinned at me. It was not surprising.

"There must be some mistake," I muttered hoarsely, preparing to close the door, "this is 102." "I believe your cooker's broken out," said the visitor amiably. "Now, in the North we do not expect ourselves thus. 'Conked out' has become one of the dead languages for me."

"Come in," I said faintly. I indicated the grill. Only a few minutes, I thought gratefully, and I shall be crawling back into bed again. I had forgotten there were other methods of mending grills besides those employed by Granfer and his lad.

An hour later the entrails of the grill were still strewn around and we were drinking tea competently brewed by my British Workman—1946 model. We exchanged condolences.

Yes, he was just back in Clivy Street, felt a bit strange. Yes, he came from the smoke. At least, Watford, which would soon, so he assured me, be part of London-prover.

But he had fallen for a Lancashire lass and to please her had forsaken civilisation for the North. That was how it seemed to him. They had put in for a pre-fab. There was a family on the way, so he told him. Under the circumstances he had not waited the full period of his demob. leave.

Anyway, it certainly looked as though they needed an electrician.

A survey of the food situation now by NORMAN CLIFF, News Chronicle Foreign Editor

INDIA MUST NOT STARVE

For millions of unaware Indians the threat of life during the next three or four months depends upon the pace and efficiency of the trans-American railroad system and its workers.

Whether these millions who are inured to existence with a daily handful of grain between them and starvation will live another 16 weeks or die of hunger rests upon American fulfilment in time of promises made to India by the Combined Food Board in Washington.

If delivery takes place by the scheduled dates of 1.4 million tons of wheat and maize and 145,000 tons of rice promised for the first half of the year, it is the opinion of independent experts that with reasonable luck the Indian authorities will be able to feed their family of approximately 400 million and prevent any outbreak of famine on a scale exceeding or even approaching that suffered by Bengal in 1943.

Dangerous Delays

Should these supplies from outside not arrive punctually—and ominous delays are causing apprehension—"Indians will die in millions in the next four months," the Indian Food Minister, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, told me.

Already 15 scarcity areas have been created in Madras, Bombay Province and Mysore. Supplies have been sent and relief work has started. "But after June our stocks won't last. The larder will be empty," the Minister said.

Can America fulfil the Food Board's promise to provide 60 per cent. of what India estimated as the minimum need, and can the goods be delivered in time?

The British housewife who, after patiently enduring wartime trials and post-war austerity, is told her bread should now be rationed to save the lives of Indians may be excused for asking how famine can threaten a country where her demobilised man correctly tells her the well-to-do and the

wealthy Indians, and British habitually overfeed and waste enormous amounts of food.

The fact that about 340 million Indians live in rural areas and that a large proportion of them are small cultivators who barely keep themselves and their families alive on the cereals they produce, helps to explain why when the rains fail they die like flies unless aid comes.

Seventy-five per cent. of the land cultivated depends on rain, only 25 per cent. being irrigated.

Learning from previous disasters, the Government has made itself responsible for the people's food. Government agents assess, but at a fair price, collect and distribute the marketable surplus of food grains and areas with surplus are called upon to help those whose supplies are short.

Human nature being what it is, the first whisper of shortage causes hoarding by those always on the edge of starvation, who cannot be blamed, and also by the greedy and unscrupulous who have yet to develop a social conscience.

Steps are taken to deal with hoarding and black marketing, but when small stocks are held by millions of small producers official measures cannot produce much effect. The little extra rice laid by or threshed last it be "procured" by the Government, when multiplied many million-fold causes a big cumulative aggravation of the existing shortage.

Alternative Foods

Indians, of course, live on cereals, and a publicity drive to persuade illiterate masses to turn to more nutritious diets, including potatoes and other tubers, tapioca, fruit, fish and milk, would need to be ingenious and long-sustained. At present difficulty is being experienced in persuading South Indians to eat wheat in the absence of rice.

India's total deficit is about eight per cent. of the production which, on the surface, seems a manageable percentage. But the smallest shortage, when known, grows into a bigger deficit, and undernourished peasants always on the brink of a precipice swiftly fall beyond rescue.

War demands made the accumulations of big reserves impossible and equitable distributions difficult in a vast sub-continent with varying standards of efficiency and control.

Town And Country

The estimated normal average consumption is one pound of grain per adult per day. Those rationed are reduced to 12 ounces per day, with an additional four ounces for heavy manual workers.

This means a lowering of diet to a caloric value of 1,200 compared with the basic minimum necessary of 2,400 and the present United Kingdom level of 2,900.

In the rural areas of South-East India a diet nearer the standard of 800 calories—the Belsen ration—is already general.

Grave as the outlook is, the Indian authorities, according to independent observers who have visited affected areas, appear to have the situation under control. They have learned expensive lessons from Bengal's disaster and now have advantages not available then.

War demands, having ceased transport is no longer a problem. The movement of food has highest priority.

The Army is helping with transport as well as by cutting its rations, producing its own grain and milk on its own farms, defeating climate and distances by expanding cold storage plants and by enterprisingly setting up the first factory in the world to can buffalo milk.

At the first signs of famine distress on a wide scale there would be danger of sympathetic disorder with accompanying bloodshed and hopes of a peaceful transition to independence would vanish.

Britain and America, and other countries with a sense of responsibility cannot and must not let India starve.

Negotiations had now begun for the shipment of this rice to India in exchange for cotton textiles for the Indonesian republic. Mr. Molotov said that he understood that Dr. Bhabha made the statement that 20,000 tons of rice were being shipped to India in April.

Britain Looks For Rice

London, May 23.

The possibility of securing for India the supplies of rice which might be available in Java is being actively pursued by the British Government in conjunction with the Government of India and in consultation with the Netherlands Government, said Mr. Hector McNell, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today.

He was replying to Mr. Phil Piratin, Communist member, who asked on what date Dr. Bhabha, Indonesian Prime Minister, had offered half a million tons to India, and whether in view of India's need for rice, they had needed an electrician.

SNUB

London, May 28. The Soviet Union has decided not to send a Soviet contingent to London for the Victory Parade on June 8. Mr. Hector McNair, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated this in the House of Commons today in reply to a question. He added that the matter had been raised several times with the Soviet authorities since the original telegram of Feb. 25 to the British Ambassador in Moscow instructing him to invite the Soviet Government to send a contingent. Mr. McNair gave no reasons for the Soviet decision.—Reuter.

Coal Strike Settlement Imminent

Washington, May 28. Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, tried for a second time today to end the paralyzing soft coal strike amid indications that a settlement was near.

The first meeting early yesterday failed to produce an agreement, but as the second conference started last night there were private reports that a settlement was imminent.

Only 20,000 miners were working yesterday all of them at mines not manned by the striking 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers Union.

There was no indication that President Truman intended to take an immediate hand to force a settlement as he did in the rail strike.—Associated Press.

REQUEST IGNORED

New York, May 28. In the United States, the 400,000 soft coal miners today continued to ignore the Government's request to resume work after the expiry of their fortnight's strike-truce at midnight on Saturday.

It appeared that they will remain away until their leader John L. Lewis signals their return.—Reuter.

Women Not To Leave India

London, May 28. Sir Waldron Smithers (Conservative) asked in the House of Commons today if arrangements would be made for the evacuation from India of all women and children immediately in view of the recent decisions of the British Government.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India, replied: "No, I am not aware of any justification for the suggestion that immediate evacuation is required."

Sir Waldron: "Who will guarantee the safety of white women and children if British rule is withdrawn, either from troubles in India, or when the Russians walk in?" (laughter).

Mr. Henderson: "All I can say is that I think it regrettable that any suggestion should be made (Government cheers) that is likely to give concern to the minds of those who have relatives and friends in India."

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative): "Is it not better for Ministers that, instead of having to direct his attention to cock-eyed questions as this, he should direct it to providing passages for those who cannot get home?"

No answer was given by the Government spokesman.—Reuter.

Draft Act Delayed

Washington, May 28. President Harry Truman's plan for emergency power to draft strikers into uniform raised a new barrier to quick action on the expiring draft act.

According to the timetable that Democratic leader Barkley worked out for the Senate, the draft was rated first on the Chamber's priority list. But Barkley had to agree to shove the strike control legislation ahead and the draft extender is still hanging fire.

Most Senators agree that the Chamber probably will go ahead with its military committee's recommendation for a full year extension with only fathers exempt from induction. The belief that the House of Representatives will stand firm on its insistence that teen-agers as well as fathers should be exempted, gives rise to a conviction in the Senate that a compromise might extend the selective services act to next May, 15 with the bottom age limit of 19 years old instead of the previous 18 year old limit.—Associated Press.

FRANCO-SIAMESE DISPUTE
Secret Negotiations End In Failure

Britain May Follow U.S. German Lead

Berlin, May 28. Lieut.-General Lucius D. Clay, deputy American Military Governor, described as a "policy of realism" the American action in halting further shipments to the western powers and Russia of industrial reparations from the United States zone in Germany.

He claimed that this was not an attempt to "put pressure on any power" which had been backing a central administration for Germany.

"We have not changed our attitude on reparations as provided by the Potsdam agreement," General Clay added. "We will abide by agreements, but we insist that Potsdam be carried out in its entirety and not in part."

He added that if central administration failed to eventuate and the U.S. zone should have to stand alone "it is better that we should have these plants in our zone than not to have them. We can't go and get them."

Delivery would be made of 24 planes already allocated, of which four would go to Russia, but he said, nothing would be done now about 150 others which had been reported as available for reparations.

The claimant nations had been informed but none had expressed any reaction to him, General Clay declared.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Office spokesman in London said that Britain may follow the American lead and ban reparations deliveries from the British zones.

Under the Potsdam agreement, the Soviet Union is entitled to 25 per cent of all reparations taken from the British, French and American zones.—Associated Press.

AMERICA'S LAST CHANCE

Washington, May 28. Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace told the House Banking and Currency Committee that the proposal to loan Britain \$3,000,000,000 is a necessary part of the programme for world recovery and reconstruction.

"The economic programme of which it is a part is our chance—our last chance—to help the peoples and governments of the world to build a peaceful and prosperous world now," Wallace said.—Associated Press.

FROM PEACE TO RAGING VOLCANO

Jerusalem, May 28. The Arab Higher Committee today sent a note to General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, protesting against the continued Jewish immigration and stating that "the Committee may be unable to control the situation in this critical period if there is no change in the attitude of the Government."

The note said that Jewish immigration had converted Palestine "from a peaceful land into a raging volcano."—Reuter.

Famed Soho Rapidly Fading Away

(By Neville Thomas)

London, May 28.

London's Soho, district of cafes, chop suey and foreigners, is not what it was. Now, after a year of peace, there is slight indication of any return to pre-war days and ways.

Until 1939 this little district in the centre of London's west end contained more good eating houses than any other part of London.

There still are a number of cafes and restaurants there, but prices are generally high and quality low.

Many of the old familiar places are gone—some bombed, some bought out and some just closed.

Of the many little clubs which once flourished few remain. Those still in existence tend to cater for the indigenous Soho population—not for the sightseers who formerly were the main source of patronage.

Because of rationing and food shortages, Soho restaurants are less concerned about good food now. High profits have become more important than high living, and many of the foreign dishes served up are

poor imitations of the originals. Continental courtesy and the little attentions which once made Soho meals an experience have largely disappeared.

BIG BUSINESS

In place of the sound, reliable restaurants, a number of gaudily-painted blue and white establishments have appeared. Their food is average, but out of all proportion to the prices charged.

Meanwhile, big business is slowly infiltrating into Soho. For years, its Wardour street has been the home of the film companies and gradually more and more such firms are acquiring space in this central spot.—Associated Press.

French Want Return Of Land

Paris, May 28.

Secret negotiations which have been going on for a month between a Siamese delegation and the French authorities at Saigon about border and minority problems between Siam and French Indo-China have ended in failure, according to a Saigon despatch today to the French press agency.

The Siamese delegation has left Saigon and its compromise proposals have been referred to Paris for further study.

During the negotiations, the French insisted on the immediate return by Siam of the portions of the provinces of Cambodia and Laos, which were annexed by Siam in 1941.

The Siamese agreed to this providing a plebiscite was held in the disputed areas or alternatively the matter was referred to the UNO.

The French undertook to take up the question of Siamese minorities in Indo-China and the rectification of the border to facilitate the use by the Siamese of certain rivers and important roads.

A French Government spokesman stated today that no information was yet available on the reported border incidents in which French forces are said to have bombarded Siamese frontier villages and then crossed the border along the Mekong River.

PROVOCATION ALLEGED

The French military action along the Siamese-Indo-Chinese border is the result of "extreme provocation" by Siamese raiders who crossed into French Indo-China, a French spokesman at the UNO in New York stated today.

The French spokesman added that the French authorities in Indo-China had frequently warned the Siamese by radio announcements to suppress such raids but the Siamese officials failed to do anything about it.

Though press dispatches arriving in New York from Bangkok report that the Siamese Government has appealed to the UNO to "halt the French attacks," no communication has yet been received at UNO headquarters.

The delegations were without instructions concerning this new international problem.

OLD DISPUTE

Members pointed out, however, that Siam though not a member of the UNO was entitled to lodge a complaint under the United Nations charter, provided she "accepts in advance for purposes of dispute the obligations of a pacific settlement provided in the charter."

Observers in New York pointed out that the Siamese-Indo-China problem dated back to 1941 when the Siamese, after

military action under an alleged agreement with Japan, annexed about one fifth of the total area of the protectorate of Cambodia, South-west Indo-China.

Unrest on a considerable scale took place in Cambodia before the hostilities between Siam and France were ended on Jan. 28, 1941 when it was announced in Bangkok, Hanoi and Vichy that the two countries had accepted the offer of mediation by Japan.

U.S. OBSERVER

A United States observer has been sent from Bangkok to the area of the alleged border incident between Siamese and French forces on the Indo-China-Siam frontier, a spokesman of the State Department in Washington said today.

He added that no first-hand report had yet been received, but all available information showed that the reported "incident."

The spokesman added that the scene of the incident was not in the area under dispute between Siam and French Indo-China.—Reuter.

THREE RAIDS

Bangkok, May 28. Three French raids on Siamese territory from Indo-China in as many days are reported by the Siamese Government and tension still gripped the Mekong River border after a night of sporadic firing.

A Government communique said that French troops twice attacked near Michai, 325 miles northeast of Bangkok on Sunday morning.

Government sources had said earlier that 200 French troops had invaded northeastern Siam crossing the Mekong River from Indo-China. These sources said the French occupied Thabe and drove toward Michai.

The French were said to have used planes to support their advance and to have bombarded Siamese territory before advancing. The only resistance reported was that from the Siamese police stationed along the border.

The Siamese Government said it was forwarding reports on the situation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York.

UNJUSTIFIED ATTACKS

The government said that 800 French troops crossed the Mekong River Sunday and looted the village of Banmaw, three hours after it had been evacuated as a result of a raid by a force of 80 men.

A spokesman for the French Foreign Office in Paris said he could neither deny or confirm the reports. He said no information had been received on the situation for two days.

In London, a Siamese Legation communique stated that as far back as May 7 Michai had been bombarded by French troops and that attacks were recurring. It said the attacks were unjustified and that the "Siamese nation has suffered loss of lives and damage to properties." It said American and diplomatic officials had been asked to communicate with the French Government "with a view to putting an end to such action."—Associated Press.

FOR U.N.

New York, May 28. Security Council sources watchfully conceded tonight that the territorial dispute between French Indo-China and Siam might become a matter for United Nations attention, but indicated that all possible pressure would be brought to effect a bilateral settlement.

An authoritative source said Siam would be urged strongly to settle differences locally with the French Colonial officials rather than force the issue before the Security Council.—Associated Press.

Tory Press Attacks Mr. Morrison

LONDON, MAY 28. NEWSPAPERS HERE ON SUNDAY ATTACKED BOTH MR. MORRISON AND THE UNITED STATES FOR WHAT THEY CALLED THE "GREAT FOOD MYSTERY" AND THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE CONSERVATIVES ARE PREPARED TO FORCE A FULL-SCALE FOOD DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Lord Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express" declared that the United States denial of Morrison's statement on the British-American food agreements has "given Whitehall its biggest shock in years."

The tabloid "Sunday Pictorial" headlined "Food-United States Denial Angers London."

The "Sunday Times" said Mr. Morrison gave up 200,000 tons of British grain during his Washington talks "against compensation which is still vague and verbal."—Associated Press.

Advised Revenge Bombing

Nuremberg, May 28. Baldur von Schirach, 39-year-old former Nazi Youth leader, told the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal today that he urged Hitler in 1942 to order the bombing of a British cultural city in revenge for the assassination in Prague of Reinhardt ("Butcher") Heydrich, former Gestapo chief.

He denied, however, that he suggested any city in particular for the bombing—Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon.

Schirach, continuing, said he could not deny the kidnapping of 60,000 children, aged ten to 14 from occupied Eastern territories to swell the manpower of the Reich, but he denied responsibility for this.—Reuter.

NOTICE

HONG KONG CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 98th Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hong Kong Club will be held at the Club House today, Wednesday, 29th May, 1946, at 5.30 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
K. W. KIRBY,
Secretary.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS
Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at the premises of

THE KIN LEE GODOWN,
THE PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN,

35 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Paper, Zinc Oxide, Oil, Diesel Oil, Lubricating Oil, Aluminium Water Bottles, Candles, Paint, Matches, Fertilizer, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 28th and 29th May, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1946.

CHINA ENTERTAINMENT AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 5th floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th DAY OF MAY, 1946, at 12 o'clock to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts as at 31st December, 1945 and to elect Directors and Auditors and to transact such other business as may be properly transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN that the Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 29th day of May 1946 both days inclusive.

B.A.A.G. Agents Testify Against Lai Kit

The trial of Lai Kit for high treason was opened before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by A.S.P. J. O'Donovan, is conducting the prosecution, and Mr. B. A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. H. C. Lee, is defending the accused, and pleaded not guilty.

The Jury was composed of Messrs. A. A. Gill (Foreman), Leung Yuen-hung, Li Fook-chuen, A. J. Brown, Cheung Wah-sum, Poon Koi-yeung and Tang Chi-man.

Accused is charged with 12 overt acts of high treason.

The first witness called to testify for the Crown was Tam Chung, of the British Army Aid Group. Tam said that before the war he was employed by the Kowloon Motor Bus Company together with accused, who was a conductor. During the Japanese occupation, he saw accused arrest two of his B.A.A.G. agents named Ip and Lau.

Heung Wing-hong and Wat Po-kam, second and third witnesses, both supported the first witness's evidence that accused was a former employee of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company.

The fourth witness was Wong Wing-tim, a B.A.A.G. agent, operating in Wanchow, between the latter part of 1942 and the day when the Japanese surrendered.

Wong told the Court that he directed B.A.A.G. agents in Hong Kong to obtain information regarding Japanese troop and shipping movements in the Colony during the war.

AGENTS IN COLONY
In March, 1944, witness said, he sent Yeung Po down to Hong Kong, to instruct Ip Kam-wing, one of his chief agents in Hong Kong, to resume operations in the Colony.

Among the agents under him in Hong Kong were, Wong said, Ip Kam-wing, Lai Chak-po, Mui Siu-hing, Ye Tang-sen, Lam Kwok-yu and Ip Chung-hung.

In reply to Mr. Bernacchi, defending, witness said that he

could not prove that he was a member of the B.A.A.G., since he had already handed in his credentials to his Commanding Officer upon the dissolution of the B.A.A.G. organisation after the Japanese surrender. Witness said he did not know accused.

Lai Chak-po, the fifth and the principle witness called to testify yesterday, said that before the outbreak of the war he was a clerk and interpreter at the Kowloon Magistracy. Since the Japanese surrender, he had returned to his post at the Kowloon Magistracy.

ARREST DESCRIBED
Lai said that he became a B.A.A.G. agent in 1943 and continued in such capacity until June 15, 1944, when he was arrested by accused, a Japanese by the name of Moriama, Lau Ping-yeung and several others at his home, No. 60, Park Street, second floor, Kowloon, in the presence of his wife and sister-in-law.

When they entered his house, witness added, accused asked him whether he knew a man called Yeung Po, to which he replied in the negative. Witness said that he was then taken down to a car waiting in the street and driven, on the suggestion of accused, to his friend, Ma Leung's house.

On reaching Ma's house, witness said he was told to knock at the door and ask for Mr. Ma. He did and the door was opened. The party went in, arrested Ma and took away some documents.

Accused, witness went on, then suggested to go to another friend of his, Sum Ching's house. Witness told them that he might not be able to find the house and Moriama then slapped his face several times, saying that he must be able to find it since Sum was his friend.

WOMAN TAKEN
The party continued its drive to Sum's house in Nathan Road. Witness was again told to knock at the door and ask for Mr. Sum. He did and the door was opened by Mr. Sum, who, upon seeing a big party, including Japanese, immediately shut the door.

Accused and others in the party got angry, witness related, and banged the door violently for about 20 minutes until Mrs. Sum reopened it and admitted the party into the flat. As Mr. Ma was not in the house, the party searched it and eventually took Mrs. Ma into custody. They were then driven to No. 60 Kimberley Road—the Kowloon Gendarmerie H.Q.

As they were taken to the first floor of the house, witness stated, he saw his brother-in-law, Ip Kam-wing, squatting on the floor with both hands tied. Witness alone was then taken into a room in which he remained for about 10 minutes until he was again taken out to the car by the same party, including accused.

TIED TOGETHER
This time, witness added, accused suggested to go to another friend of his, Cheung Kam's house. Witness told them that he did not know Cheung's house but he would bring them to the house of Cheung's master in Austin Road. They drove to Austin Road and in the company of Cheung's master, went to Cheung's house in Shanghai Street. Cheung was at home and was immediately arrested.

Accused then suggested they go to Li Chung-kam's (another friend of witness) house, where the party after arresting Li, took them all back to the Kimberley Road Gendarmerie H.Q. to join the earlier arrested Mrs. Sum and Mr. Ma. Accused and several others tied them together with a long rope. They were later escorted into another room with their hands still tied together, and allowed to sleep in the room that night.

Next morning, witness continued, Moriama, accused and others took him out in a car to Wong Wing-tim's house, No. 5, Salisbury Avenue. The door was locked. They party forced it open, and took away a girl's photo. The photo, witness said, was of Wong's cousin, Mui Siu-hing.

The party drove to the Chung Hwa Book Company and arrested the girl, after which they went to No. 92, Nathan Road, the home of Ip Kam-wing, witness's father-in-law. There, they arrested his father-in-law

WAR GRAVES

Singapore, May 28.

War Graves Commission workers are still recovering the remains of British soldiers killed in the closing days of the Battle of Singapore in February, 1942.

Two skeletons discovered near the porch of Raffles Girl School in the city had been buried near an unsuspected dump of "Molotov Cocktails."

These bombs had evidently been improvised for use against Japanese tanks, and several cases of them were removed by an Ordnance section after one of the bombs accidentally exploded.

Continuing the search, the War Graves Commission team found several more skeletons, and evidence of a desperate stand by some isolated British unit at the siege of Singapore drew near its tragic end.—Reuter.

and another brother-in-law, Ip Kam-wing.

They were driven back to Kimberley Road. Witness was kept in a room with his father-in-law and brother-in-law, Ip Kam-wing.

CONSTANT TORTURE
The following day they were taken to the Supreme Court (Hong Kong Japanese Gendarmerie H.Q.) in Hong Kong. Witness said that he saw his other brother-in-law, Ip Kam-wing in one of the cells there. His brother-in-law, he added, looked very upset and downhearted.

Witness was kept in the cell for 15 days during which period he was almost every day taken out by Moriama for questioning through an interpreter, Inouye Kanno, about his spy work.

As he refused to disclose, witness said, he was given water torture and beatings for seven days until he could not stand it any longer and confessed.

When he was writing his confession in a room in the Supreme Court, witness said, he heard the groans of his brother-in-law, Ip Kam-wing, from the next room. Witness went into the room and saw accused, Moriama and Lau Ping-yeung standing abreast with accused in the middle within an arm's reach of his brother-in-law, who was tied to a ladder. There was a bucket of water beside the ladder and the clothing of his brother-in-law was soaking.

VAIN PLEA
Witness pleaded with them not to beat his brother-in-law as he had nothing to do with the case. They told him to go back to his own room.

On July 1, 1944, witness said he was transferred to Stanley. On Dec. 7 witness was brought before a Japanese Court-Martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was reduced to life imprisonment the following day. After the sentence he remained in Stanley until the liberation of Hong Kong.

On Feb. 15 last witness went to Stanley and identified accused from a parade as the man who arrested him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
Cross-examined by the defence, witness said that accused had been the principle in his arrest.

Did you also give evidence the other day in the Military Tribunal in a case against Inouye Kanno?—Yes.

Do you still remember that you told the Military Tribunal

The Road To Success

ipoh, May 28.
Northern Malayan alumni of Hong Kong University and Canton Ling Nam University were told by Chinese Consul-General Dr. Wu Paak Shing that as natural community leaders, they should work not only for their own interests but for the welfare of all.

The road to success lies in co-operation between such groups as the university alumni and government, the consul-general said in an address when the two alumni organisations entertained him here.—Associated Press.

that Moriama had been the chief figure in the trouble? No, I said Moriama was the chief figure in my torture.

Do you know that your evidence given in the Military Tribunal and here was almost identical word by word?—Because they were facts that accused was the moving spirit in the early stage of your arrest?—Yes, I should say so.

WIFE TORTURED
Yiu Lai-hing, wife of Sum Ching-kung, (6th witness) said that on the evening of June 15, 1944, Lai Chak-po, accused, two Japanese, a Formosan and two Cantonese came to her house. She opened the door, but, on seeing the crowd, immediately closed it. Her husband was on the floor and was very scared.

She heard the party banging the door violently. Her husband went to the verandah and climbed on to the roof. She then admitted the party into the house. They searched the house and took me to a house in Kimberley Road, where I was given water torture by two Japanese and a Formosan because I refused to say where my husband was.

Shortly after midnight the same night, witness said, she was allowed to return to her home. NOT SEEN SINCE
Early this year she went to Stanley and picked out accused on an identification parade.

The 7th witness called was Ip Kam-wing, brother-in-law of Lai Chak-po. He said that he was arrested on the afternoon of June 16, 1944, by accused, Moriama and others. He was taken to Kimberley Road and later transferred to the Supreme Court.

"On June 20, I saw accused and Moriama take my brother, Ip Kam-wing, out of a cell in the Supreme Court. The next moment I heard the groans of my brother from the next room. The same night, I heard him coughing. On July 1, I was taken to Stanley and since then I have not seen my brother."

"On August 13, I was let out of Stanley and returned home without having been subjected to any torture."

"On Oct. 26, Moriama and accused came to my house to inform me that my brother had died in prison. I went to Stanley and saw my brother's dead body."

"At an identification parade on Feb. 16, last, I failed to pick out accused. I was told by Lai Chak-po that accused was Lai Kit and was the man who arrested me."

INOUYE TESTIFIES
The last witness called to testify for the Crown yesterday was Inouye Kanno, who was sentenced to death by the Military Tribunal on Monday for war crimes.

Inouye said that he was an interpreter employed at the Japanese Gendarmerie H.Q. in Kimberley Road between June 20 and June 1, 1944. In June the same year, he was accompanied to Stanley by Moriama to act as an interpreter between Moriama and Lai Chak-po.

Inouye said that he did not remember having seen Lai Kit, accused, in Kimberley Road Gendarmerie H.Q. during his stay there. The case was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

CONTINUED HOPE OF EARLY TRUCE

Nanking, May 28.

Hopes for an early China truce continued to persist today.

General George C. Marshall, special envoy to China, resumed his talks with General Hsu Yung-chang, Government member of the unity committee of three.

Independent and pro-Government newspapers here, in Manchurian dispatches, reported that Government troops were pressing northward of Changchun in the vicinity of Tehwei which is 90 miles southwest of Harbin, but there were no new reports of fighting there or in other Manchurian areas.

The Communist forces were reported to be concentrating around Tsitsihar which is 170 miles northwest of Harbin and around Tungwa, near the Korean border.

The Nanking newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" carried a Mukden dispatch quoting Lieut.-Gen. Sun Li-jen, Commander of the Nationalist 1st Army saying the battle for Changchun may have been the last of China's civil war.

The Communist Yennan radio declared that the cry "for nationwide peace and democracy by the Chinese at home and overseas has mounted with the growing civil war hostilities of the past month."

DESIRE FOR PEACE
While the return of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from Mukden is awaited, Wang Ping-nam, Communist spokesman, reiterated yesterday the party's earnest desire for peace.

Wang told the Associated Press "This is the turning point for the Government and it must decide whether it wishes to solve the Manchurian question peacefully or through continued civil war."

Wang added that if the government forces push beyond Changchun the Communists will interpret this as a sign they wish to enlarge the civil strife "in which case it is inevitable we should resist."

Wang returned from a two day conference in Shanghai with members of the third party, the Democratic League.

He said a league delegation would arrive in Nanking today to arrange a meeting with Government representatives over the league's three-point programme for bringing peace to Manchuria.

It also was disclosed that General Hsu Yung-chang, Government member of the unity committee of three, resumed talks with Gen. George C. Marshall which were broken off 10 days ago.

It was believed the meeting was preliminary to a full dress resumption of committee conferences which were halted a month ago.—Associated Press.

TSINAN FREE

Nanking, May 28.

The Communist siege of Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, ended today after lasting a week.

The end came under a preliminary agreement between the Government and Communist commanders in Central Shantung and a representative of the United States truce team to cease hostilities in that area.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Government forces have advanced to within 25 miles of Harbin, key railway centre in the heart of Manchuria, and expect to enter the city within 48 hours, according to Chinese press reports in Shanghai.—Reuter.

CONSULATES

Singapore, May 28.
China is expected to open two more consulates in Malaya, at Ipoh and Malacca, said the Chinese Consul-General, Dr. Wu Paak-shing, when visiting Perak State.

Dr. Wu emphasised the need for such an establishment in Perak, which is the premier state in the Union, to deal with the many and varied problems pertaining to the community's interests in the state.

Ipoh, as the centre of one of the richest mining centres in the world, would be the headquarters, Dr. Wu said, adding that establishments of the consulates will be subject to the approval of the National Government in Nanking.—Reuter.

GUN BATTLE

Penang, May 28.

A Chicago-style gun battle between police and warehouse thieves here ended when one Chinese was shot and a gang of six Chinese rounded up. Police discovered the gang as they were looting sugar from a burglarised warehouse. Sixty bags of sugar were recovered.

PLOT TO KILL P.I. PRESIDENT

MANILA, MAY 28.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE PHILIPPINES MANUEL ROXAS HAS BEEN REPORTED BY A QUALIFIED SOURCE WHO DECLINED THE USE OF HIS NAME.

The informant said that 76 picked men from the Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and Pampanga Provinces in Manila would make the attempt.

He said he was not sure whether or not the attempt will be made during tomorrow's inauguration, but "they are Hell-bent to try." Extraordinary precautions have been taken to safeguard Roxas. Manila bound vehicles from Central Luzon are being searched at various points by Filipino M.P.s.

Brigadier-General Rafael Jalandoni, the Philippine Army chief-of-staff, said "adequate protective measures have been taken." Hukbalahap leader, Luis Taruc, who was elected a Congressman of Pampanga but was prevented from taking the oath, told the Associated Press that there "is absolutely no plot. We opposed Roxas. In the last national election, but now he is elected, we are going to support his administration no longer as he serves the best interests of the country."

The same informant said, however, that the plot has been engineered by men over whom Taruc exercises no control.—Associated Press.

POPULATION INCREASE

Singapore, May 28.

Singapore's population has jumped to the neighbourhood of 910,000, compared with a pre-war 650,000, local officials estimate.

They base their figures on the issuance of 899,610 food ration cards and the presence in the city of large numbers of such non-holders of ration cards as refugees, displaced persons and 8,000 military personnel.

Repatriations to China and India are reducing the population about 100 a week, but a rising birthrate is seen in the birth of 120 babies in one day recently, believed to be a local record.—Associated Press.

HAIL OF BULLETS

Kuala Lumpur, May 28.

Members of a police flying squad frustrated a large-scale kidnapping attempt here when they shot it out with the abductors and rescued five Chinese merchants.

The kidnapping took place when eight armed Chinese broke into a house at the nearby tin-mining village of Sungai Way where the merchants had assembled. The merchants were carried off to a rubber estate.

Police followed the trail but were met by a hail of bullets as they entered the estate. Two suspected kidnappers were arrested. The others escaped.—Associated Press.

UNDER CANVAS

Singapore, May 28.

Japanese accused of war crimes faced their judges under canvas here when the local war crimes court moved into a tent pitched on a hotel grounds.

The court had been temporarily occupying space in Singapore's Supreme Court building, but requirements of the revolving civil administration forced its evacuation into the canvas home until other accommodations were readied.—Associated Press.

CHOLERA IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, May 28.

A serious cholera epidemic is threatening Shanghai, the city's health authorities warned yesterday.

Stating that 14 new cases had been reported within the last three days, the department announced plans to inoculate 100,000 people against the

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY

Kongmoon (Luen Hou I) 9.00 a.m.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Wuchow (Kwongai Province) (Man Hing) 1.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Straits (Ninghai) 3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon (Nam Fung I) 3.00 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver, B.C. (Empire Gunfleet) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m. (Reg.) 2.45 p.m. (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai (Longview Victory) 3.00 p.m.
Swatow (Hing Lee) 4.00 p.m.
Canton (Fatsan) 4.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th MAY
Saigon, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and Aden (Mongolia) 10.00 a.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (Berry Victoria) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Hiram) noon.
Haiphong (Empire Park) 3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon (Nam Fung II) 3.00 p.m.

Wuchow (Nam Lung) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
FRIDAY, 31st MAY
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Fengtien) 10.00 a.m.

Foochow (Foshing) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Glenogle) 10.00 a.m.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Glenapp) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Tsinan) 1.00 p.m.
Saigon (Holkon) 1.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Shanghai, U.S.A., Central and South America via Seattle (Mount Greylock) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m. (Reg.) 2.45 p.m. (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwok Hing) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
SATURDAY, 1st JUNE
Teankong (Kwongchow-wan) (Ayer Poo) 10.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Promise) 10.00 a.m.
Straits and Australia via Sydney (Nalpak) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Manila, P.I. (Louise Lykes) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (King Heakoa VII) 10.00 a.m.
Straits (Van Heaton) 3.00 p.m.
Formosa (Tsi Shing) 5.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 6.00 p.m.

Sultan Exiled "By Mistake"

Singapore, May 27.

Exiled to the Cocos Islands "by mistake," the ex-Sultan of Selangor is now living in Singapore with his wife, awaiting permission to return to Selangor, where his younger brother is ruler.

The ex-Sultan was enthroned by the Japanese, but was removed immediately after the liberation of Malaya and sent by the military authorities to an island in the Cocos group, in the Indian Ocean 1,000 miles southwest of Singapore.

With him went his wife, Tongku Mustora. She told reporters she had a lovely time on the lonely Isle of Palau Laur, but housekeeping had its trials.

"We dug a well, but the water was salty and finally we had to rely on rain water," said the ex-Sultan. "But we caught plenty of fish and we had supplies of tinned food and dehydrated foods."

Vegetables were beyond the horticultural skill of the royal

exiles for the soil was too sandy. However, there were coconut palms, and from these the ex-Sultan extracted oil for cooking purposes.

After months of rough clothes and doing her own washing, the ex-Sultana confessed she looks forward to beautiful silks and sarongs and somebody else to do the washing.

No official explanation of the Sultan's exile has been given, but on his return from the Cocos Islands it was stated that the original order was "a mistake."

Six of Malaya's Sultans sent congratulatory messages to the ex-Sultan when he arrived in Singapore, and the Regent of Johore personally visited him.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
YOU'LL BURN WITH RAGE... AND THRILL WITH PRIDE!



DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
THE PURPLE HEART
Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE
NEXT CHANGE
GENE TIERNEY—DANA ANDREWS
IN
"LAURA"

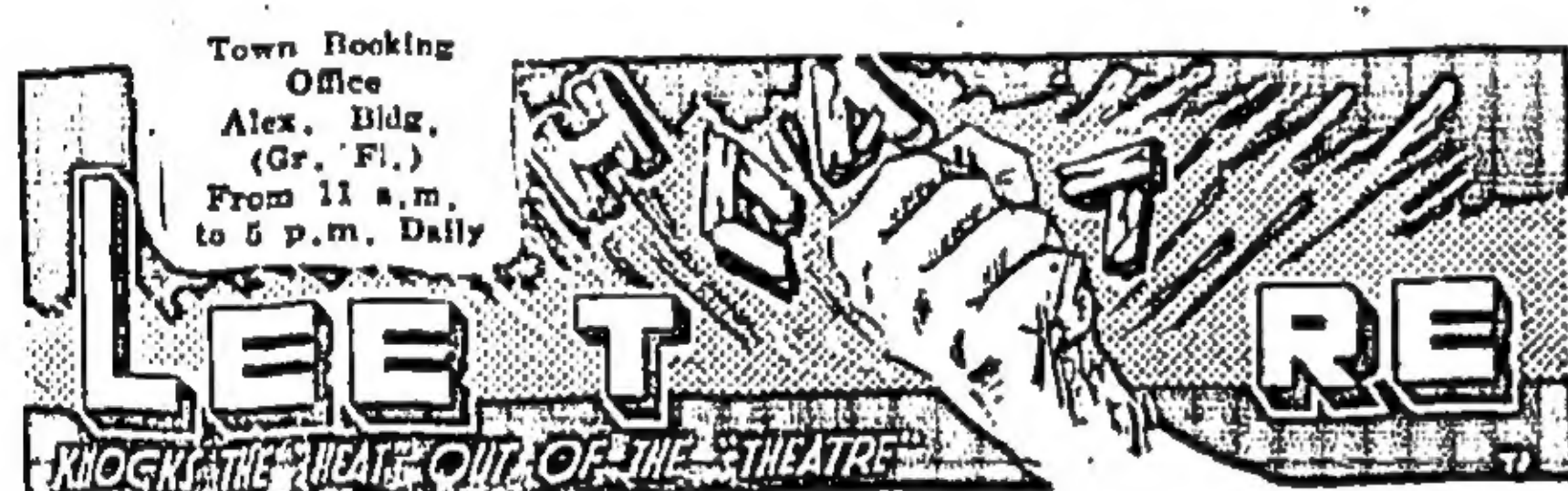
CENTRAL THEATRE
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

THE MEN OF AMERICA SHOW
THEIR MIGHT IN



FILMED UNDER FIRE!

THE GRIPPING FRONT-LINE FURY OF
OUR BOYS AGAINST THE JAPS!



SHOWING TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

A COLUMBIA FIRST RUN PICTURE—A
SHOW WITH SOUTH AMERICAN MUSIC WITH
RHUMBA AND SAMBA

JINX FALKENBURG

IN

"THE GAY SENORITA"

ALHAMBRA TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30; 5.20; 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

A MAN WHO SOLD HIS SOUL !!

"ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY"

EDWARD ARNOLD WALTER HUSTON
ANNE SHIRLEY JAMES CRAIG

AN R.K.O. RADIO HIT

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
M-G-M'S GREATEST
MUSICAL SHOW!

"THOUSANDS CHEER"

IN TECHNICOLOR!
30 STARS! 3 GREAT BANDS!

with
Kathryn Grayson - Gene Kelly
Mary Astor - John Boles
Mickey Rooney - Judy Garland
Red Skelton - Ann Southern
And A Parade of Stars

TO-MORROW
"GUNG HO"

CATHAY

Daily at 2.30; 5.15; 7.15 & 9.15

You'll Love Every Kiss,
Every Song, Every Laugh!

**"SEVEN
SWEETHEARTS"**

Starring
KATHRYN GRAYSON
VAN HEFLIN, MARSHA HUNT
An M-G-M Picture

B.A.O.R. Marriages With German Girls

(By Seaghan Maynes)

Rhine Army Headquarters, May 27.
Reports that numbers of British Occupation troops had secretly married German girls in defiance of the strict ban are not borne out by the investigations of either British and German authorities in the British Zone. No trace has yet been found of any such "marriages" having taken place.

The whole question of British-German marriages has raised such a number of thorny legal points, the chief being the very legality of the ban itself, that army authorities are not prepared to commit themselves to any definite statements until the legal aspect has been clarified.

The ban, however, has not prevented hundreds of soldiers from becoming engaged to German girls whom they hope to marry if, and when, the ban is lifted. Several officers have held engagement parties at which their German fiancées have been formally introduced.

The recent debate in Parliament during which the legality of the ban on marriages was challenged and the statement that the matter would be taken up with the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, has created the impression among many of the troops here that such consultations might be the first steps towards the lifting of the ban.

A cross section of opinion on the ban taken from 20 soldiers showed that 14 were in favour of its removal; three were against and three "couldn't care less." Ten of the 14 anti-prohibitionists made it clear that they themselves did not intend to marry Germans, but they argued that anyone who did, should not be prevented.

NO AVALANCHE

Responsible Army quarters do not believe that the lifting of the ban would result in an immediate avalanche of applications by soldiers desiring to marry German girls. Their impression, based on observations and experience, is that only a small percentage of the half million British troops

in the Zone may, at the moment, want to get married.

Permission to marry has been granted by the Army authorities in a few cases where soldiers wished to marry stateless or displaced persons of non-enemy origin and it is possible that these cases have been confused with "secret" marriages. The same Army quarters stress that any soldier wishing to marry secretly would have a difficult time trying to find any one to perform the ceremony. Army Chaplains, certainly could not do it; and German clergymen and civil officials, such as burgomasters, who are empowered under German law to perform marriage ceremonies are well aware of the ban.

CATHOLIC VIEW

Another point which is that of the difference in some cases between State law, and those of the Church particularly the Catholic Church.

Under German law, even a Church wedding is not legalised until a civil ceremony has been performed, for instance, by the burgomaster.

Some German Catholic priests have stated that they might, in certain circumstances, find it difficult to reconcile their Church laws with the present military law, especially if the legitimacy of a child were concerned.

But even if they were persuaded to perform a marriage ceremony the marriage, though legal in the eyes of the Church, would not be legal in the eyes of the State until the civil ceremony had been performed; and burgomasters operating under the eyes of the Military Government are not likely to flout the military ban.—Reuter.

ITALIAN APPEAL TO POPE

Rome, May 28.
The Italian Federation of Labour has sent a message to His Holiness, Pope Pius, asking that all influence be used with the governments of the United Nations to obtain an early and just peace for Italy, it was reported today.

"Six million Italian workers and intellectuals of all political parties ask you to hasten the conclusion of a just peace," the message said.

"We ask of the Allied Governments that people who have shown their love for the cause of liberty should not be condemned after having carried out acts of faith in democracy."—Reuter.

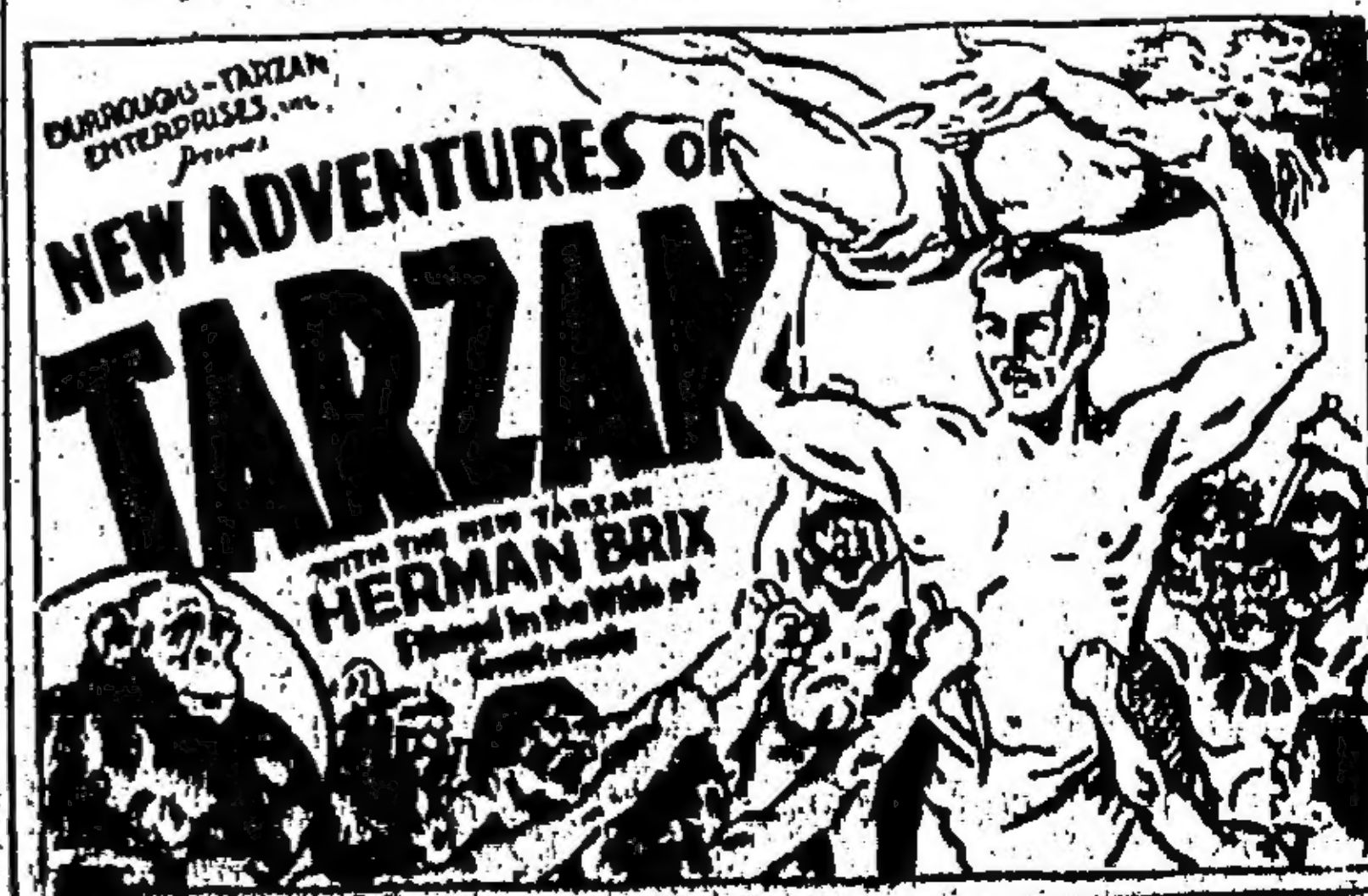
A remarkable lambing record comes Cradley, near Malvern, England, where six ewes, belonging to Mr. Ambrose Hitchings, of Ridgeway Cross, have produced a total of 17 offspring this season.

Commencing
To-Day

ORIENTAL

At 2.30-5.15
7.30-9.30 p.m.

SEE the perilous trek into unknown jungle wilds—
Tarzan in a death battle with a ferocious Numbidian
Lion—a terrific fight with the Monster Men in the
City of the Green Goddess!



Communists Narrow Lead In Elections

Prague, May 28.
Communists and other extreme Left Wing Parties won a narrow majority of less than one per cent based last night on the almost complete returns from the hotly-contested Czechoslovak Parliamentary elections.

Czech election figures for the elections from Bohemia and Moravia were Communists 2,205,658; National Socialists 1,208,917; People's Party 1,110,920 and Social Democrats 855,771. In Slovakia, Democrats 988,276; Communists 490,257; Freedom Party 670,575 and Labour Party 49,985.

The Communists already held the Cabinet Ministries of Information, Interior (Police) and Education and they may now demand greater representation.

Under the proportional representation system, neutral observers estimated that the 309 seats in the National Assembly would total approximately 152 for the extreme left, and 148 for the moderate leftists.—Associated Press.

BEVERBROOK VIEWS ON INDIA PLAN

London, May 28.

The case for dominion status for India was presented in a leading article in the "Evening Standard" today.

"Dominion status for India should... entail a fair period of trial for the new constitution, and an honest attempt to make it work before any decision to secede from the commonwealth could be taken," the article read.

"Should it succeed, then obviously the question of secession would not rise, for the benefits India derives from the commonwealth link are greater than any to be obtained were it to be severed, the "Standard" declared.

"The workers of India must be protected against the Bombay merchants and monopolists who finance, and are the real core of the Congress Party," the paper added.—Associated Press.

Irish Coast Slipping Into The Sea

Dublin, May 28.

The sea is eating away the southeast coast of Ireland and the encroachment was noticeably accelerated by last winter's gales.

From Rosslare Harbour, Wexford, come reports of whole sections of cliffs and sand dunes collapsing in the tides, and fields slipping into the sea at an "alarming rate."

A drive along 100 miles of coast from Bray Head, Wicklow, to Carnsore Point, Wexford, reveals this scene:

At Rosslare the cliff road has almost entirely disappeared, the golf links have suffered and the public reservoir is threatened.

At Haylesland the sea is within 200 yards of the main Rosslare-Dublin railway, whereas 30 years ago the line was nearly half a mile from the cliff at this point.

VILLAGE GONE

The villages of Carracloe, Blackwater, Ballyconagar and Courtown have suffered damage and a few scattered stones, visible only at low tide, are all that remain of the village of Fort, at the entrance to Wexford Harbour.

Attempts to check the erosion by piling piles and groynes along the beaches and by sowing rice grass have been unsuccessful.—Associated Press.

BRITISH NOTE TO RUMANIA

London, May 28.

The British Government has addressed a note to the Rumanian Government regarding the holding of elections and the position of the opposition parties, it was stated officially today.

Publication of the text is expected within two days and it is understood that Britain has plainly expressed the view that the present state of affairs is not satisfactory.

The United States Government is understood to be sending Rumania a similar note.—Reuter.

UP TO INDIANS THEMSELVES

New York, May 28.

The "New York Times" today returns to the subject of India. It says in a leader: "The future of India rests squarely on the Indian people themselves. Unfortunately that future remains cloudy and uncertain."

"The most hopeful feature is that neither the Congress Party nor the Muslim League has rejected the British plan, and that their rivalries are rather directed against each other."

"It is hoped that the Indian people will find a way to compose their differences. Their ability to do so will test their capacity for self-government."—Reuter.

MOSCOW'S LATEST

London, May 28.
Moscow Radio has broadcast what the announcer said was a report from the Tehran press urging the Iranian government to send a commission to Southern Iran "for an inspection of the evacuation of British troops from Iranian territory."—Associated Press.

RUSSIA TO ARM POLES

LONDON, MAY 28.

RUSSIA HAS AGREED TO SUPPLY POLAND'S ARMIES WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS ON THE BASIS OF LONG-TERM CREDITS. MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE RUSSIAN-POLISH TALKS IN MOSCOW.

The broadcast said the credits are being extended in view of the "difficulties encountered by the Polish government in getting back Polish gold reserves which were placed in foreign banks before and during the war."

The Moscow broadcast said the Soviet and Polish talks covered an exchange of nationalities between the two countries and added that the two governments "are in full harmony."

Tass News Agency quoted Stanislaw Szwalben, vice-president of the Polish National Council as saying before he left Warsaw that closer cooperation with Russia "becomes more important for us in connection with the difficulties in establishing relations with Anglo-Saxon countries." Tass said he referred to the holding up of the Polish loan by the United States.—Associated Press.

TITO IN MOSCOW

Moscow, May 28.

Marshal Tito, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, arrived in Moscow by air this afternoon. He was met at the aerodrome by M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

MARGARET LOCKWOOD
JAMES MASON in



"THE WICKED LADY"

A Gainsborough Picture

Released by EAGLE-LION

NEXT CHANGE



ROBERT PAIGE
AKIM TAMIROFF

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

30 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
"INSERTION PREPAID, \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
"WOLDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
office for Box Nos. 47, 62, 81,
82, 88.

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AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT buy
at Mode Elite, 22 Queen's Road
Ct. A. Dazzling World of "Pure"
silk embroidered garments of all
descriptions. "Genuine" jade-gold
ornaments. "Finest" carved tank-
camphor chests. "Incomparable"
beautiful designs "Lowest" fixed
prices.

WE BUY OR SELL watch,
fountainpens, curio, camera, tele-
scope, silverware, lighters and
jade. Apply Ah-Mong Store,
Stanley Street.

FOR SALE

FIELDGLASS "Zeiss": Anti-
growth lenses. Powerful night
visibility. Latest. Leathercase.
"New" condition. Market, \$375-
\$450. Accept \$150. Write G.P.O.
Box No. 415.

PREMISES WANTED

ENGLISH girl desires accommo-
dation in Kowloon, reasonably
close to the "Star" Ferry. Would
like to share flat or home with
English family. Write Box No.
89, "China Mail."

HALF A MILLION

MEN'S SECOND-HAND

JACKETS and TROUSERS

suitable for Hongkong trade
at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

Thousands shipped to Middle
East.

Quick shipment of pressed
bales of one thousand assorted
garments.

Establish confirmed credits
in payment of any quantity on
an English Bank.

M. Newman, (Contractors)

Ltd.

Heap Street, Manchester 7.

England.

Cable Address: Harbinger.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, May 27.

Buoyed by the end of the rail
strike the N.Y. stock market to-
day moved up to a new average
level for more than 15 years on
an expanding volume.

Gains ran to more than two
points in the forenoon but these
were reduced in the majority of
cases at the close.

Transfers totalled 1,720,000
shares, the largest turnover since
May 10.

Dow Jones Averages ... \$78.25

30 Industrials ... 60.42

20 Rails ... 60.65

16 Utilities ... 43.23

Adams Express ... 23 1/2

Alaska ... 23 1/2

American Telephone ... 19 1/2

American Tobacco ... 99 1/2

American Waterworks ... 20 1/2

Aviation Corporation ... 43 1/2

Barnes & Co. ... 30 1/2

Bendix Aviation ... 52 1/2

Bethlehem Steel ... 108 1/2

Boeing ... 29 1/2

Borden Co. ... 65 1/2

Chrysler ... 130 1/2

Commercial Solvents ... 29 1/2

Corn Products ... 62 1/2

Dupont ... 218 1/2

Eastman Kodak ... 251 1/2

General Electric ... 47 1/2

General Motors ... 73 1/2

Goodyear ... 71 1/2

International Harvester ... 100 1/2

International Paper ... 49 1/2

Johns-Manville ... 165 1/2

Kennecott Copper ... 60 1/2

Montgomery Ward ... 100 1/2

National Distillers ... 48 1/2

New York Central R.R. ... 26 1/2

Pan American Airways ... 19 1/2

Pennsylvania R.R. ... 41 1/2

Radio Corporation ... 16 1/2

Republic Steel ... 68 1/2

Reynolds Tobacco ... 46 1/2

Schenley ... 84 1/2

Sears Roebuck ... 40 1/2

Shell Oil ... 39 1/2

Socony Vacuum ... 17 1/2

Southern Pacific ... 66 1/2

Standard Oil of ... 49 1/2

Standard Oil of ... 49 1/2

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United War On World Famine

Washington, May 28.

Eighteen nations agreed to "consider the ad-
vantages of bread rationing," raise the
flour extraction rate of bread to 85 per
cent and reduce grain stocks wherever
possible when the United Nations Food
and Agricultural Conference ended today
with a formal declaration of a united war
against world famine on three fronts.

The Director of the Food and Agricultural
Organisation, Sir John Orr, ended the
week-end meeting with the declaration
"We will succeed. We cannot fail. We
cannot fail because the peoples of the
world will support us."

BRIDGE NOTES

There are some bidding situa-
tions in which the experienced
and thoughtful player knows that
danger is ahead. If he is wise
he passes at the first safe (or
reasonably safe) contract in or-
der to make sure of staying out
of trouble. Today's hand is a
case in point.

South Dealer

North-South vulnerable

B. 8 6

H. K. Q. J. 10 5

D. K. Q. J. 10 9

C. 8

B. Q. 1 3 2

H. 9 7 6 2

D. A. 7 8 2

C. 8

B. A. K. Q. 10 7 4

H. 8

D. 5

C. A. Q. 10 7 3 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1C Pass 1H Pass

1S Pass 2D Pass

2S Pass 3D Pass

3S Pass 3NT Pass

4C Pass 4S Pass

Pass Dbl. Pass Pass

Pass

South played the hand as well

as he could and was down only

two tricks, for a penalty of 600

points. But he never should have

been at so high a contract; North

should have passed at two spades!

Consider the information avail-

able to North at the point where

South had bid two spades.

By beginning with the clubs

and bidding the spades later on,

South showed that he had more

clubs than spades. (It was possi-

ble that he had two four-card

suits, but his next bid ruled that

possibility out.) And by rebid-

ding the spades, he showed that

he had a five-card spade suit.

Hence he had at least six clubs

and only two red cards at most.

If South had only two red

cards, North would not be well

off at a heart or diamond con-

tract. Furthermore, North should

have realised that South would not

give up his two suits just to let

North play the hand at a bad red

contract. Moreover, if South had

only two red cards, the North

hand was practically worthless to

him. Hence, further bidding

could not do the North-South

cause any good and might lead to

serious trouble.

North should have stopped to

reason this all out, and then he

would have passed safely at two

spades. There's a big difference

between making 60 points below

the line and giving the opponents

600 above the line.

Yesterday you were Oswald

Jacob's partner and, vulnerable

against non-vulnerable opponents,

you held:

S 8 5 3

H A Q 7 3 2

D A 4 2

C 6 5

The bidding:

Schenken You Maier Jacoby

1S Pass 1NT 2C

Pass 2H Pass 3C

Pass (1)

ANSWER: Pass. Your partner

could have bid four clubs, two or

more notrump, or he could have

raised the hearts. Instead of

making any of these stronger bids,

he made a minimum rebid in his

own suit. Game is very unlikely,

and a pass may save you from a

bad contract.

Score 100 per cent for pass,

60 per cent for three hearts.

Question

Today you hold the same hand,
but the bidding is different:

Schenken You Maier Jacoby

1S Pass 1NT 2D

Pass 2H Pass 3D

Pass (1)

What do you bid? (Answer

Tomorrow).

U.S. COTTON

New York, May 27.

The N.Y. Cotton futures mar-
ket sank into the day's low ground
in late trading as a flurry of
trade and local selling met with
an absence of mill buying.

July 27.73, October 28.00,
December 28.17, March 28.31, May
(1947) 28.30, July 28.28, Middling
Spot 28.36.

New Orleans Cotton:—July
27.71 bid, October 27.98/28.00,
December 28.16/19, March 28.31,
(May 1947) 28.37.—Associated
Press.

The conference, which Sir John
said had "surpassed our own
intentions," unanimously agreed
on:

1. The establishment of a
twenty-nation "International Food
Emergency Council" to take over
allocation duties of the Com-
bined Food Board and be guided
by an international Secretary-
General and Secretariat.
2. A series of principles and
plans for allocation, conservation,
distribution and production of
food in the crucial 1946/47 har-
vest period. This, in fact, will
provide Council members with
"targets" and the body itself with
basic directive.
3. The creation of a "World
food intelligence service" to be run
by the Food and Agricultural Or-
ganisation and whose information
will guide the work and decision
of the Emergency Council.

BRITISH SUPPORT

While the new Council has no
greater power than the Combined
Food Board, the Conference has
ordered Sir John Orr to proceed
with plans for a permanent world
food authority, with executive
powers to control world scarcities
and distribute world surpluses,
which will be put up for the ap-
proval of 44 nations at a full
FAO conference late in August.

To this plan, the chief of the
British delegation, Dr. Edith Sam-
merskill, Parliamentary Secre-
tary to the Minister of Food,
pledged her country's support.

"We shall play our part in lay-
ing the foundation of a long-term
world food policy, which will give
everyone enough to eat, will give
farmers security and thereby will
afford the basis on which nations
of the world, in health and peace
and with understanding, can ac-
tively together towards the construction
of a new and lasting inter-
national commonwealth," she said.

UNIVERSAL RATE

The most important part of the
work at the conference has been
to establish a set of principles for
nations to follow in meeting their
own requirements in bridging the
expected 10,000,000-ton wheat gap
in 1946/47.

It was agreed that the extrac-
tion rate of 85 per cent for bread
be made universal, that adapta-
tion of not less than 5 per cent
of potato flour, etc., be used in
flour for human consumption, that
bread grains should not be fed to
livestock and that the rationing
of bread and curtailment of flour
distribution at once be considered.
If any of these steps are found
by individual nations to be im-
practical, full and sufficient rea-
sons must be given to the "Inter-
national Food Emergency Coun-
cil."

MESSAGE OF HOPE

Dr. Sammerskill (Britain) said,
"The people of my country are
deeply disappointed. They now ex-
perience privations which they
never had to undergo during the
war."

She added, "I fear our present
level of consumption will affect
our labour output. We shall not
be able to export enough unless
our labour is fully productive."

Sir John Orr, winding up the
conference, said: "From here
goes forth a message of hope to
the people of the world that from
the coming harvest onward every-
thing that can be done will be
done to ensure that the world will
work itself out of the present
scarcity, and that nations will
cooperate to bring about a state
of affairs in which hunger and
malnutrition will ultimately be
banished from the world, in
which producers of food will
always be assured of adequate re-
turn for their own efforts."

N.Y. EXCHANGES

New York, May 27.

Foreign Exchanges:—
T.T. on Montreal 6.00%, London
4.03%, Paris 0.84%, Buenos Aires
(free market) 24.08, Rio de
Janeiro 6.25, Mexico 20.05, Am-
sterdam (florin) 37.80, Brussels
2.20, Batavia (guilder) 87.80,
Singapore 47.50, Bombay 30.35,
Hong Kong 25.25.—Associated
Press.

GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, May 27.

Oats:—August 0.84%, Septem-
ber 0.80%.

All other grain prices un-
changed.

Winnipeg:—May 2.71, July
2.60, October 2.80%, December
2.20 bid.—Associated Press.

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New Light On Franco And Axis Relations

Nuernberg, May 28.
Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, tasting the bitter drugs of defeat at Stalingrad and Tripoli, agreed that Franco had robbed the Axis of victory by refusing to attack Gibraltar.

But captured records of the German foreign office disclosed that Hitler attempted to salvage something from the Franco defection by signing him to a secret protocol to fight any Anglo-American landing on the Iberian peninsula, even if it meant a Spanish march into Portugal.

DOCKETS

London, May 28.
In the House of Commons today, Colonel Wheatley, Conservative Member, asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would reconsider the whole question of dockets and units in view of the impossibility of newly married ex-servicemen being able to make a home with the numbers now allowed.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1946.
CLASSICAL REQUEST HOUR.

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Donald Peers"—Cavalier of Songs—ENSA.
12.47 p.m.—Charles Kene at the Piano.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Off the Bottom Shelf".
1.30 p.m.—Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—A Programme of Dance Music.
2.50 p.m.—Hilly Russell (Comedian)—"On Behalf of the Working Classes".
3.15 p.m.—Reginald Foort at the Organ.
3.30 p.m.—Frances Langford in Variety.
3.50 p.m.—London Relay—News.
4.15 p.m.—Wilhelm Backhaus at the Piano.
4.30 p.m.—"Classical Request Hour".
4.50 p.m.—Light Spanish Programme with Tito Schipa (Tenor).
5.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
5.10 p.m.—Some of Stephen Foster's Compositions.
5.30 p.m.—Musical Comedy Gems.
5.50 p.m.—Close Down.
Programmes marked ENSA are specially recorded for Services entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

RADIO SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kcs (13.84 metres) and 6975 Kcs (4938 metres) from 6 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. (Indian Standard Time is 3 1/2 hours behind H.K. time).

Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting service, and items marked ** London Transcription service.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th.
0600 Music On The Air: 0630 The News and Home News (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 Musical Theatre of the Air (BBC); 0800 The News and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 Variety, from London (BBC); 0845 Orchestral Concert (BBC); 0930 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 Strictly Odd; 1000 Those Were the Days; 1005 Showtime; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Interlude in Blue; 1115 Top Billing; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Over to America; 1330 The News (BBC); 1340 Bandstand; 1400 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra; 1430 Spotlights For Two; 1500 Songs From The Show; 1630 Around The Capital; 1630 British Band of the A.B.F.; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 At The Console; 1800 World and Home News; 1805 Yours For The Asking; 1900 SEAC Rhythm Club; 1930 Wednesday Symphony Schubert Symphony No. 9 in C Major; 2015 Trans-Atlantic Rhythm; 2045 Programme Announcements; 2050 Forces Favourites (BBC); 2130 The News and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 2145 Dance Music; 2200 Scottish Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

NEW ENVOY

London, May 28.
Generalissimo Stalin today received Sir Maurice Paterson, British Ambassador in Moscow, the Moscow Radio reported. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. Molotov, was present at the interview.

Sir Maurice arrived to take up his duties as British envoy on May 17 and presented his credentials to the President of the Soviet Union on Saturday.—Reuter.

ROXAS TAKES THE OATH

Manila, May 28.
Manuel Roxas today took the oath of office as the third President of the Philippine Commonwealth and first President of the Republic of the Philippines. He pledged that the Republic which will be born on July 4 would maintain the closest relations with the United States.

Roxas passed through a crowd of 60,000 with troops with sub-machine guns lining all approaches and standing elbow to elbow around the platform guarding the President against a threat of assassination. The Metropolitan Police on Monday night said they had carried out several raids rounding up suspected extremists.

Roxas pledged encouragement of new industry and higher living standards.—Associated Press.

RAIL DISASTER

Harrisburg, May 28.
The engineer was killed and at least 12 marines injured, two seriously, in the derailment of a Pennsylvania railroad troop train, 10 miles east of here.

The train was carrying 303 marines from San Diego, California to the Bainbridge, Maryland naval station. The steam locomotive toppled into a canal running parallel to the railway upsetting five cars, including three troop sleepers.—Associated Press.

Around The World

Tokyo, May 28.
The defence counsel for General Hideki Tojo and the other 26 Japanese leaders accused as war criminals today asked for a postponement of the trial from June 3 to enable them to prepare their cases.—Reuter.

Rio de Janeiro, May 28.
Marines have occupied the dock area of Santos, Brazil, the world's largest coffee port, where all stevedores ceased to work yesterday in protest against the arrests made during the strike a fortnight ago. The previous stoppage arose from the men's refusal to handle cargoes for Spanish ships.—Reuter.

London, May 28.
An agreement in principle has been reached between the Air Ministry Mission and the Government of Southern Rhodesia for peacetime training of R.A.F. pilots and navigators in southern Rhodesia. The mission was headed by Air Marshal Sir Roderick Hill, Air Council member for training.—Reuter.

Colombo, May 28.
Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the British Cabinet Mission to Italy, arrived here today from Trincomalee, Ceylon. He was accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser. After visiting the naval authorities here tomorrow, Mr. Alexander is expected to return to Delhi by air on Thursday.—Reuter.

Baghdad, May 28.
King Feisal II, the 11-year-old king of Iraq, accompanied by the Queen Mother and a royal party left Baghdad last night on the first stage of his journey to Britain. He is sailing in a yacht belonging to President Inonu of Turkey for a French Mediterranean port and will stay for four months in Britain where he will continue his studies.—Reuter.

Canberra, May 28.
Senator William Paschley, Supply and Shipping Minister, announced today that the Commonwealth and State Governments had begun a co-operative search for oil in the Kimberley area of Western Australia. Approval had been given for the purchase of the latest equipment and it was hoped to extend later the search of the whole of Australia.—Reuter.

Cairo, May 28.
Alex de Villeneuve, M.R.P. (Progressive Catholic) candidate at the forthcoming French general election, was killed by a revolver shot last weekend during a stormy political rally in French-occupied Reunion Island, east of Madagascar. It was reported here last night.—Reuter.

Teheran, May 28.
The editors of the suppressed newspapers meeting here last night issued a statement declaring: "We are under a regime turning towards absolutism. We have gathered together to raise our voice to tell the whole world of freedom-loving people that the Iran Government is acting against the Iranian constitution and laws by suppressing papers, breaking pen, stopping voices and imprisoning innocent people."—Reuter.

SPORT GOSSIP

London, May 28.
Marcel Bousquet, who was in Paris today that his colt "Nirgal" will not run in the Epsom Derby on June 5.—Reuter.

New York, May 28.
The British Open Golf Champion, Dick Burton, arrived in New York yesterday for the 36-hole challenge golf match with American champion Byron Nelson.

The pair will play the first 18 holes on Wednesday and the final 18 holes the following day. Burton said he had played no golf during the last three years while he was in the Royal Air Force and that he is badly in need of practice.—Associated Press.

Birkdale, May 28.
Frank Stranahan of the United States defeated John Beck, former member of the British Walker Cup Team, four and two in the second round of the British Amateur Golf tournament today.

Charles Evans, Jr., the other United States entry, drew the first round and won the second round by default when Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. K. Sangster of India failed to arrive in time. The scheduled play of the third round match is for today.—Associated Press.

SPORTS SECTION M.C.C. Had Worst Of Vicious Wicket

London, May 27.
India, with 438 in their first innings, dismissed the M.C.C. for 139 and, forcing them to follow on 299 runs behind had taken three more wickets for 60 at the end of the second day of their match at Lords. Overnight rain and a drying wicket spelt the downfall of the M.C.C. team. India, however, were without their captain, the Nawab of Pataudi, who was unable to bat owing to a recurrence of fever following a chill.

Closing their innings on a wet wicket just before lunch, the Indian bowlers went into the attack immediately on the resumption of play. The sudden wicket had prevented play for the day until 12.30 p.m. and the opening Indian "tail" had put on 65 in the 45 minutes of play before lunch but the sun came out to shine later and the turf began to play unpredictable tricks when the Englishmen began their reply to a formidable total.

The M.C.C. were soon in trouble. Wyatt and Singleton, both Worcestershire amateurs—Wyatt, the former England captain, having transferred from Warwickshire—opened, and put on 43 for the first wicket but the Indian bowlers Mankad and Armanath each accounted for one of them in a period when the ball began turning off the sticky pitch.

Armanath took the first wicket, beating Singleton with 21 when he stepped in front of an in-swinging which kept low. Two runs later with the total at 45, Mankad knocked back Wyatt's off stump. It was a slow bowler's faster one. Wyatt made 19.

YARDLEY'S ESCAPES
Edrich and Yardley followed in that order. Mankad, with a similar ball to the one that got Wyatt, twice passed Yardley's bat but each time only shaved the wicket. Yardley, on the look out for runs, twice pulled Mankad to the boundary in one over but Edrich, the England batsman, was subdued and took 30 minutes over one run.

After a short rest, Mankad was brought on for a second spell and with his second ball, dismissed Edrich—for 16—with the total 85. The Middlesex batsman lifted a drive to mid-off. Mankad, running across from the follow-through of his own bowling, took a fine chest catch tight with both hands.

Bartlett joined Yardley who was then 7 not out. He was never comfortable and Mankad bowled him with an off-break eight runs later when he was only two. Four wickets were down for 93.

Valentine, the Kent captain, took Bartlett's place and drove the next ball from Mankad through the covers for four. He and Yardley took the score to 102 for ten, Yardley 29 not out, Valentine seven not out.

FINE INNINGS
Yardley's fine innings came to an end in the fourth over after tea. Still at 29, he played forward to a good length ball which nipped back and hit his stumps. Only four runs had been added to the total and five M.C.C. wickets were down for 106.

It did not stop there. Hazare had his share of the bowler's wicket by bowling Davis before he opened his score. Score 115 for 6. One run later Armanath spreadeagled Griffiths, the Sussex captain, Griffiths shaped for an away-swing but the ball instead came in from off and beat him. Score 116 for 7 with Valentine 15 not out.

The Indians were now very well placed. Their bowling though steady lacked penetration but they were getting everything an awkward pitch could give them. The M.C.C. score might have been even less if the Indian fielding had been tighter.

SUPERB FIELDING
A flash of superb fielding gave the Indians another wicket in the same over right after Griffiths had been replaced by Mallett. Mallett had scored three when Valentine, still playing carefully, pushed a ball slowly to cover. Mallett started for a much-needed run. Mohammed at cover raced in, swept up the ball with one hand and threw down Mallett's wicket before he could make his ground. It was 119 for eight. The fieldmen now closed in.

Soccer Team On U.S. Tour

Philadelphia, May 27.
The Liverpool Football Club defeated the Philadelphia All Stars, the players of which were drawn from American and National teams, here today by a score of 12-0 for their fifth straight soccer win on their current tour, which was the first taken by an English team since 1939.

The Britons played the typical continental long and short passing game to boost the trip according to 32 scored goals against their opponents three goals all told.—Associated Press.

U.S. Baseball

New York, May 28.
In the National League Johnny Schmitz pitched a five hitter to give Chicago a 4 to 1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Score:
St. Louis R. H. E.
Chicago 4 0 1
The New York-Brooklyn and Cincinnati-Pittsburgh games were postponed by rain while the other teams were not scheduled.

Weather also caused postponement of the Washington-New York and Detroit-Cleveland games in the American League.

Major League leaders:
NATIONAL:
Batting, Jorowski, St. Louis 383.
Runs, Reiser, Brooklyn, 30.

Runs batted in, Holmes, Boston and Salughter, 27.
Hits, Musial, St. Louis, 46.

Doubles, Musial, 13.
Triples, Musial, Herman, Brooklyn; Chicago and Seminick, Philadelphia, 3.

Home runs, Mize, New York 10.
Stolen bases, Reiser, 11.
Pitching, Lanier, St. Louis, won six, lost none for 1000 average.

AMERICAN:
Batting, Vernon, Washington, 405.
Runs, Pesky, Boston, 37.
Runs batted in, Williams, Boston, 35.

Hits, Pesky, 55.
Doubles, Vernon, 13.
Triples, Keller, New York, 5.
Home runs, Dimaggio, New York, 10.

Stolen bases, Case, Cleveland, 7.
Pitching, Ferris, Boston, won seven, lost none for 1000 average.—Associated Press.

SOME FIGHT!

Baltimore, May 28.
With each lightweight boxer suffering a bone fracture and ending the bout with only one good hand apiece Charley Millan of Baltimore won an unanimous decision over Cleo Shans of Los Angeles over 10 rounds today.

Fans booed at the poor showing both fighters made in the closing rounds of the fight, but cheered lustily when both entered the ring again after the bout with arms in slings and the injuries were announced.

Shans fractured his right arm in the fourth round. Millan splintered a bone in his right hand in the sixth round.—Associated Press.

DAVIS CUP

Brussels, May 28.
Belgium today defeated China in the second round of the Davis Cup by three matches to two, and thus earn the right to meet Sweden in the next round.

The results of the games played were:
Singles: Kho Sin-kin. (China) beat the Belgian, Jack Van Don Eynde 6/3, 7/6, 6/3. Kho also beat Philippe Washer 1/6, 5/7, 6/3, 6/4, 6/1.

Philippe Washer beat W. C. Choy 7/6, 6/4, 6/2. Van Don Eynde beat Choy 4/0, 6/1, 6/3, 6/4.

Doubles: Washer and Pierre Gerlhand beat Kho and Choy 6/7, 6/2, 6/0, 3/6, 6/2.—Reuter.

SINGLES VICTORY

Prague, May 28.
Drago Miti gave Yugoslavia's Davis Cup team its second straight singles victory over Czechoslovakia in the European Zone Eliminations today, defeating Jaroslav Drobny 8-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1, and 6-3.—Associated Press.

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